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## GALLERIES WERE CROWDED

NEW SENATORS WERE PRESENT AT THE EVENING SESSION.

The Members of the August Body Had a Hot Debate During the Day and at the Night Session Mr. Hill Made a Vigorous Reply to the Remarks of Senator Chandler. It Was Nearly Midnight After Senator Martin Had Been Called Down, That the Senate Adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Mr. Gallinger, rep. of New Hampshire, presented the memorial of the Daughters of the Revolution, to have posted in a conspicuous place in every post office in the United States a copy of the Declaration of Independence as an educational means. He gave the proposition his unqualified approval, and had it referred to the post office committee.

The general deficiency bill was reported with amendments from the committee on appropriations and placed on the calendar.

At 11:20 the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed.

An amendment appropriating \$300,000 for seed to be distributed to the people inhabiting the arid region whose crops were destroyed by drought last summer was offered by Mr. Pettigrew, rep. of South Dakota. After a short discussion the amendment was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 17.

The amendment offered last evening by Mr. Bate, dem. of Tennessee, appropriating \$125,000 to aid the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., in commemoration of the hundredth year of its statehood was taken up. Mr. Bate advocated it, and gave as precedents for it the appropriations in aid of Chicago and Atlanta expositions.

While Mr. Harris, dem. of Tennessee, was supporting the amendment he was asked by Mr. Hoar, rep. of Massachusetts, to explain the constitutional ground on which he did so.

"If the senator from Massachusetts," Mr. Harris replied testily, "will meet me here on the Fourth of July next I will read him a lecture on constitutional limitation which, if he will regard it, will be of infinite value to him for the balance of his political life." (Laughter.)

"There were," Mr. Hoar retorted with a smile, "five or six Fourth of Julys in the history of the country when the senator was reading lectures on constitutional liberty—as he understood it; and I have no doubt he gave a very eloquent lecture. But I am afraid that my honorable friend is getting into the same state of mind as a member of another body who says 'what is a little thing like the constitution among friends?'" (Laughter.)

In subsequently voting on the point of order raised against the amendment by Mr. Cockrell, dem. of Missouri, Mr. Hoar withheld his vote, saying that he would not say how he would vote until after the Fourth of July. (Laughter.)

The amendment was declared to be in order, yeas 33, nays 15, and then it was agreed to.

Mr. Carey, rep. of Wyoming, offered an amendment that where lands have been entered under the desert lands law and where more than \$1.25 an acre had been paid because the lands were on railroad grants, the surplus over \$1.25 shall be refunded to the land office. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart, rep. of Nevada, addressed the senate on his motion of yesterday to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Wolcott's amendment for a commission to an international conference on bimetalism. He looked upon the proposition as a very serious matter, much endangering bimetalism. It had been said that they might safely trust Europe and the American delegates on that question, but he did not think so. It was too important a matter to trust them on.

He believed that an international conference would only deal another blow at silver, and he therefore proposed to modify the amendment so as to instruct the American delegates not to agree to any ratification short of 16 to 1.

Mr. Wolcott opposed the motion to reconsider and declared that nothing but good could come of an international conference if it should be held. As to Mr. Stewart's objection that the action of the delegates would be final, he said that the delegates could only act in an advisory capacity.

The senators who voted to reconsider were Messrs. Allen, Blackburn, Call, Cockrell, Kyle, Martin, Pepper, Pugh and Stewart.

The naval appropriation bill was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar.

The consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed, and Mr. Hinton, dem. of Virginia, moved to amend by restoring the salary of the superintendent of the coast survey to \$6,000 instead of \$5,000, as in the bill. Defeated—yeas 10, nays 38.

An additional salary or compensation of \$1,000 for the foreman of printing in the government printing office was inserted on motion of Mr. Gallinger, rep. of New Hampshire.

The senate at 4:25 took up the legislative bill. After forty-five pages of the bill had been read an agreement was reached that in the evening session the bill should be finished and that no other business should be taken up, except some private pension bills, and that Mr. Chandler, rep. of New Hampshire, might submit remarks on a resolution heretofore offered by him declaring Senator Martin, dem. of Kansas, not entitled to his seat.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Hoar and agreed to, to pay Senator Martin, dem. of Kansas, \$1,000 for his expenses in defending his right to his seat; and to pay the contestant, Joseph W. Aady, \$2,000 for his expenses in contesting it.

The reading of the legislative bill was resumed and by a judicious skipping of all the matter between the heading of a paragraph and the amount appropriated rapid progress was made, so that

ninety-two pages of the bill had been sent through by 5:40.

When the night session opened there were not many senators present, but the galleries were crowded. The reading of the legislative bill was continued and in forty-five minutes the bill was completed so far as committee amendments were concerned.

At 9:24 p. m. Mr. Chandler, rep. of New Hampshire, interrupted the consideration of the bill and called up his resolution declaring that there was no lawful election by the legislature of Kansas of a senator, when Senator Martin was declared to be elected.

Mr. Chandler maintained that Mr. Martin had not been lawfully elected and asserted that Mr. Roach of North Dakota had been elected by interference and manipulation. He declared that the seats of Messrs. Martin and Roach should be vacated.

Mr. Hill made a vigorous reply to Mr. Chandler and denounced the latter's attack on Mr. Roach's character as mean, contemptible and hyena-like. He accused Mr. Chandler of going to Florida in 1879 to steal that state from the democrats.

Mr. Martin also replied in bitter terms to Mr. Chandler. He said that if the statements he had heard about Mr. Chandler were half true the latter should be in the penitentiary. Mr. Martin was called to order for comparing the New Hampshire senator to the buzzard who got into the eagle's nest and vomited forth his filth on every occasion.

The controversy was kept up for another half hour.

It was nearly midnight when the legislative bill was again open to amendment. The amendments offered were adopted, the bill was passed and the senate adjourned.

## WERE QUIETLY MADE.

Withdrawals of Gold Did Not Attract Any Attention.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Since February 12, the day on which the first gold was paid in by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate on account of the recent sale to them of government bonds \$2,626,617 in gold has been withdrawn from the treasury in the redemption of United States treasury notes. These withdrawals have been made very quietly and have not attracted attention.

The daily withdrawals, which it was hoped would cease on the gold reserve being strengthened, have continued so regularly as not to escape the notice of treasury officials, who have charge of such matters. To-day the redemptions on account of withdrawals aggregated \$75,251 and since February 12 they have averaged \$129,000 a day. So far \$2,914,342 in gold paid in by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate has been taken up in the treasury gold reserve, which to-day stands at \$38,948,762 or an increase since February 12 of \$124,000,000.

## New Gun Tried.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The war department has completed experiments with a new gun which is guaranteed for a thousand rounds. After three thousand rounds had been fired with the heaviest charges of smokeless powder the rifling was found in fair condition. The muzzle velocity of the projectile was 3,000 feet per second.

## Number of Students A.sted.

London, Feb. 28.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a large number of persons, mostly students, have been arrested in Kieff and Odessa on suspicion that they were engaged in revolutionary plots. Among the prisoners are several Poles and Jews.

## Grant's Statue Rejected.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The joint library committee of the house and senate to-day decided by a unanimous vote to reject the statue of General Grant, presented some weeks ago to the government by the Grand Army of the Republic. It was decided that the statue was not a correct presentation of the general and that its facial resemblance to the general was so imperfect that it would not be recognized unless labelled with his name.

## A Girl Killed by the Cars.

Meriden, Feb. 28.—Miss Eva V. Spencer, the fifteen-year-old daughter of George O. Spencer of 62 Cherry street, was run over and instantly killed this evening at the Cherry street crossing of the Consolidated road. She was returning from church to her home and was struck by a freight car which was being switched. Her head was crushed in. The switcher, who was uncoupled from the car, was in charge of Engineer Bugbee.

## Will Practice in Texas.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Captain Anson and his baseball team which will represent Chicago in the National league contests this season left to-day for Galveston, where they will put in six weeks practicing. Weekly match games will be played with the Louisville club at Houston, the first game being scheduled for March 5.

## Death of a Hartford Lady.

Hartford, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Ellen Root Clark, the wife of Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of the Hartford Courant, died this evening of consumption. She leaves, beside her husband, two children, Horace B. Clark, a student at Yale, and Miss Mary H. Clark. Her mother, a sister and a brother, Dr. E. K. Root of this city, also survive her. Mrs. Clark was the daughter of the late E. K. Root, who was formerly associated with Colonel Sackett & Co. in the manufacture of the Colt's revolver.

## No Decision Given.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 28.—Stanley Abbott of England and George Mickle of Providence fought six rounds at the New Bedford Athletic club tonight without any decision being given.

## FAVOR BONDING THE CITY

STREET COMMITTEE SO VOTED AT ITS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Bank Presidents Express Their Views on the Financial Status of the Question—A Public Bond Will Come in Time—Public Works a Necessity in This City.

The financial aspects of the proposed building of the city for permanent street pavements was the special subject of consideration at the meeting of the committee on streets last evening. Invitations had been sent to the presidents of the several banking institutions to be present and express their views on the subject and several responded to the invitation. Among those present were General S. E. Merwin, president of the Yale National bank; George W. Curtis, president of the City bank; Commissioner James Bishop, ex-Councilman Peaker, Attorney A. M. C. Mathewson, City Engineer Kelly, Frank C. Bushnell and others.

General Merwin was the first speaker of the evening. He expressed himself as opposed to any city or town bonding itself for any more than 5 per cent. of its grand list. The present indebtedness of the city, he said, is pretty large. There should be no limit to the amount of bonds to be issued if the actual necessity justified the issuance of the bonds. It is not wise, however, to issue any more bonds than is absolutely necessary with heavy debts hanging over us. As to the limit of time for the payment of the bonds they should run for the life of the pavement. If the pavement were to last ten years the bonds should be paid in ten years. In order to provide for their payment he suggested a sinking fund of a sufficient amount each year to liquidate the indebtedness at the expiration of the life of the bonds. This could be done by making the taxes larger each year. General Merwin also favored the transfer of the taxes from street railroad companies from the state to the cities and towns, but he added: "You will never get that." In closing he said that in his opinion the present debt of the city was as large as it ever ought to be.

President George W. Curtis of the City bank also favored the issuing of bonds for permanent street pavements and claimed that the bonds should be paid within the life of the pavement. Let the people who receive the benefits pay the costs, he said, and not compel a future generation to pay for the improvements which we enjoy and at the same time pay for their own improvements. He favored the issue of bonds, but did not approve of the establishment of a sinking fund. He did, however, strongly approve of the proposed plan to transfer the railroad taxes from the state to the cities and towns.

Major T. Attwater Barnes also favored issuance of the bonds. In his opinion the bonds should run for the life of the pavements and should be issued in series and payable the first in two years and then every year thereafter. There should be a limit to the amount of bonds to be issued and the tax received from railroads should be transferred from the state to the cities and towns.

Others present who expressed substantially the same views on the subject were Commissioners James Bishop, W. H. Douglass, Councilman Charles Curtis, Alderman A. H. Smith of the Eleventh ward, Frank S. Bushnell and ex-Councilman Peaker.

In executive session the committee decided to recommend the bonding of the city for an unspecified sum and for an unspecified term of years, but that favor making the term short. This report will be submitted to the next meeting of the court of common council. The report will also favor the receipt by the city and towns of taxes from the street railroad companies, provided the money so received shall be devoted to improvements on highways.

## TO EXTEND THE BOULEVARD SEWER.

At the meeting of the committee on commercial and manufacturing interests last night P. J. Cronan submitted a plan for the extension of the Boulevard sewer to City Point at an inconsiderable expense. After the sewer had been extended to this point a pier could be built over it and a channel dug and in this way a public dock secured. This plan was advocated by L. J. Matthews, Charles Havey, Councilman Scoble and E. E. Lane. After a brief meeting the committee decided to recommend the plan proposed.

## FAVOR A PUBLIC MORGUE.

The committee on retrenchment and reform met last evening and considered the petition of Stahl & Hegel and others for the establishment of a public morgue in this city. The project was warmly advocated by Medical Examiner White, Undertakers Walker, Stahl, Crawford, Bennett, Sisk and others. It was shown that a public morgue was a necessity in a city the size of New Haven and the lack of such a place was denounced by all present. The committee decided to defer action on the matter until March 12, when another meeting of the committee will be held.

## He Will Be Released.

Boston, Feb. 28.—John F. Dore, ex-master of the Boston bar, who was arrested in Seattle, Wash., and brought to this city, charged with forgery and embezzlement, will be released from custody. The jury having returned a verdict of not guilty on the first, third and fifth counts of the indictment against Dore through misapprehension of the law applicable to the case, and by reason of which the defendant is enabled successfully to plead "autre fois" to the other counts upon which the jury failed to agree, the district attorney says he will no further prosecute the case. Dore had built up a good business in Seattle under the name of John Fairchild and will doubtless return to that city.

## Was Found Suffocated.

Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 28.—An alarm of fire called the department to 38 Cottage street, a house owned by Patrick Welsh. Welsh was found dead on the floor of the kitchen, having been suffocated. No one knows how the fire originated. Welsh was forty-four years old, single and lived alone.

## Will Show No Leniency.

New York, Feb. 28.—Chairman Gleason of the racing board of the League of American Wheelmen is assuming the duties of his new office with a determination to show no leniency to either racing men, race promoters or clubs violating the rules of the league.

## SETTLED THE QUESTION.

Two Men Named as Judges of the Board of Examiners.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The president settled the controversy over the question of patent office judges of the board of examiners to-day by sending in two new names, one in place of Rufus S. B. Clarke of Iowa, who declined to resign, though requested to do so, and who is, therefore, removed, and Judge H. H. Bates of New York, who tendered his resignation in accordance with Secretary Hoke Smith's request, but subsequently expressed a willingness to withdraw it. Ineffectual efforts were made by patent office corners to secure the retention of these old officials. The record of the new appointees is as follows:

John L. Brickenstein of Pennsylvania is thirty-three years old, was appointed in the patent office as a fourth assistant examiner on September 1, 1888, upon the certification of the civil service commission; has been promoted through the successive grades upon competitive examinations, until he received his appointment as a principal examiner on November 8, 1893, which position he now holds.

Arthur P. Greeley of New Hampshire also thirty-three years of age, was appointed in the patent office as a fourth assistant examiner on July 28, 1884, upon the certification of the civil service commission, has been promoted through the successive grades upon competitive examinations until he received his appointment as a principal examiner on July 21, 1891, which position he now holds.

## Special Train Wrecked.

City of Mexico, Feb. 28.—A special train on the Mexican Central road is reported to have been wrecked this afternoon. Surgeons have gone to the scene. Forty persons are reported injured, a number of whom may die.

## New Street Railway Company.

Palmer, Mass., Feb. 28.—A meeting of Palmer and Monson business men was held to-night and the Palmer and Monson street railway company was formed with a capitalization of \$60,000. Twenty-nine men signed the articles of agreement, and application for a charter will be made at once. It is proposed to build an electric road from Monson to Palmer to Wilbraham and thence to Ludlow, connecting with the electric road there for Springfield.

## Adverse Report Made.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The senate committee on commerce this afternoon made an adverse report on the nomination of Henry P. Kliffeld to be collector for the district of Gloucester. The objection made to Mr. Kliffeld was that he was not a resident of the city of Gloucester, although he did reside in the district. This appointment has for time immemorial gone to a citizen of Gloucester, and republicans and democrats joined in protest against the confirmation. There were no charges of any other character.

## An Engagement Expected.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The navy department to-night received this: Colon Feb. 28.—An engagement is expected near Cacao. (Signed) Cromwell, commanding United States steamship Atlanta.

## Will Build in the South.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.—The Manufacturers' Record says that a special dispatch from the Massachusetts Cotton Mills company of Lowell states that that company has decided to build a new mill at Rome, Ga., to cost about \$600,000. It will have 5,000 spindles. The work of construction will be begun immediately.

## Attendance Was Light.

Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 28.—The democratic state convention met to-day. The attendance was light. The convention renominated Supreme Court Justice McGrath.

## DENIED THE MOTION.

Judge Pryor Signs an Order Vacating Receivers' Appointment.

New York, Feb. 28.—Judge Pryor in the court of common pleas to-day signed an order vacating the appointment of James H. Gifford and C. B. Hillhouse as receivers of the Bankers' Loan and Investment company. The receivers were appointed on January 17 last and on February 5 an order was obtained by Lawyer Everett P. Wheeler as counsel for Oswald Ottendorfer and Schurz, who own one-sixth of the stock, to show cause why the order should not be vacated on the ground that it was granted in violation of law.

Straley, Hasbrook & Co. and Schroeder for the receivers opposed the granting of the motion until the law involved had been decided on appeal. They had prepared affidavits to be used in argument in opposition, in which charges had been made against the previous management of the company. The affidavits were not read in court, but Mr. Wheeler desired to see them, which Lawyer Straley refused. In vacating the receivership Judge Pryor denied the motion of Mr. Wheeler to see the affidavits.

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## IS AGAINST THE GAS TRUST.

AN INJUNCTION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY JUSTICE ANDREWS.

It Restrains the Mercantile Trust Company From Voting on Certain Stock of Gas Companies—Many Companies Are Made Defendants in the Action.

New York, Feb. 28.—J. H. Judge has obtained from Justice Andrews in the supreme court a temporary injunction and an order to show cause on March 8 against the Mercantile Trust company as trustee, restraining it from voting on certain stock of gas companies that are made defendants in the action brought by his client, George A. Smith. The other companies that are defendants in the action are the Boston Gas Light company, the Roxbury, South Boston and Bay State company of Massachusetts, the Bay State company of Delaware, and the same named company of New Jersey.

The injunction is to restrain the trust company from voting on the stock at the meeting that was to be held to-day. The plaintiff, to whose complaint no answer has been filed, states that he is the owner of sixteen bonds of the Bay State Gas company of Delaware. In 1889 the Delaware company became the lawful holder of bonds of the defendant Bay State company, conditioned for the payment by the latter of \$4,500,000 and 90 per cent. of the earnings of the Boston company, for a term of ninety-nine years, under which bond the company paid \$400,000 a year in dividends. In 1893 he alleges J. Seward Addicks unlawfully took from the Delaware company the bond of \$4,500,000 and without permission of the stockholders delivered it to the Bay State Gas company of New Jersey, and that then the latter delivered the bond to the Mercantile Trust company, and the trust company delivered it back to the Bay State company of Boston. The bond was, he declares, wrongfully cancelled, and the Delaware company was so deprived of a chief part of its assets, and the value of its stocks and bonds was greatly depreciated. During this time Addicks was president of the Boston and New Jersey companies.

It is also alleged that in pursuance of the agreement made January 1, 1889, between Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway, the trust companies became holders of the stock of the several gas companies of Massachusetts and the New Jersey company and issued a series of bonds called Boston United Gas bonds, the aggregate of which was \$12,000,000, and which bore interest at 5 per cent.

It is further alleged that Addicks and Dillaway assigned their rights to nominate officers and directors of the Massachusetts company to the Delaware company; that Addicks as an officer of the Delaware company, and the company itself nominated for election as officers of the defendant companies himself and Frederick Paddock, and the election was to take place to-day. It is alleged that this election would perpetuate and continue all illegal and fraudulent actions that have deprived the Delaware company of its assets.

Plaintiff asks that a receiver be appointed for the stocks of the Massachusetts companies now in possession of the trust company, and that the securities be held for the protection and rights of the Delaware company. The affidavit of Mr. Smith, attached to the complaint, states that he is familiar with the gas company situation and was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts company and also of the Delaware company. He accuses the Mercantile Trust company of illegally causing an increase of the stock of the Boston company from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000, the same being in violation of the trust company, and having worked a great injury to himself and other holders. Messrs. Alexander and Green represent the trust company and will on March 8 move to dissolve the temporary injunction upon the ground that the papers are entirely insufficient to justify the court in granting it.

J. E. Addicks of the Bay State Gas company, who was in the city to-day, said: "The injunction obtained to restrain the Mercantile Trust company from voting securities was a preliminary injunction obtained by an irresponsible person. It simply delays the directors of the five companies controlled by the Bay State company. The injunction has no real effect upon the situation, as the old officers hold over until successors are appointed."

## MISS LOCKWOOD SPOKE.

Religion and Peace the Subjects Last Night at the Women's Council.

Washington, Feb. 28.—"Religion" and "Peace" were the general topics of discussion at this evening's session of the Women's Council. The speakers of the evening were Belva A. Lockwood, who spoke on "The Growth of Peace Principles and Methods of Propagating Them." She said that the women of to-day needed both knowledge and wisdom, which the national council designed to develop. She was in favor of international peace arbitration instead of wars to settle disputes and difficulties between countries and the proper place to bring about such a result was to begin in our schools. School histories should be purged of their prejudices and allusions to martial affairs so that the children would not have their views formed for them by their forefathers.

Representative Linton of Michigan made an earnest plea in favor of a national university, as advocated by Washington in 1795. The Countess of Aberdeen spoke in favor of international arbitration, but said that before we should try to make a nation a peaceable one we should endeavor to make our homes peaceable and then good would come to the nation.

## PLANNED TO ESCAPE.

A Remarkable Discovery Was Made by Warden Baisden.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 28.—The Tribune to-night prints a story which details a remarkable discovery made at the Wethersfield prison. Deputy Warden Baisden became suspicious a short time since, the story says, that a certain prisoner was scheming to make his escape.

Yesterday a search was made of the man's cell and four clasp knives were found very cleverly concealed. The man is a blacksmith by trade, and it is said had made these weapons from some pieces of steel and by the aid of an old file. A dirk, also, was found, and this is an ugly looking weapon, double edged and about four inches long.

Warden Baisden is inclined to think that this man made these weapons more for pastime than for actual service.

## THE FIGHT IN OURS.

Peace Envoys Have a Consultation With a Commander.

Havana, Feb. 28.—The committee sent to Santiago City by the Balrair insurgents arrived there last night. They did not see Governor Capriles, but they had a long conference with General Lachambre, commander of the troops ordered out to suppress the revolt. They defined the attitude of the insurgents to the authorities and explained to him the reforms that they desired. The committee are now returning to Balrair, accompanied by a delegation from the autonomist party in Santiago.

Irregular troops overtook the Guanatanomo insurgents last evening and opened fire upon them. The insurgents stood their ground after they saw further flight would be useless. The result of the fight is not known here. Marcos Garcia, formerly a revolutionary leader, but now the mayor of Sancti Spiritus, has issued a proclamation strongly condemning the insurgent leaders and exhorting all Cubans whatever their party affiliations may be to discourage the present revolt, which, he says, cannot succeed and will result only in harm to the island.

The insurgent band led by Marrero near Jaguay Grande, in the province of Matanzas, has been dispersed by regular troops. A few of its members have been arrested and others driven to refuge. There is a little sympathy with the insurgents in Matanzas as in Havana and Santiago. The revolt is condemned generally as hopeless and injurious to all the best interests of the island.

The warship Infante Isabel sailed last evening for Santiago. The Francisco and Urbane Sanchez, which left Santiago on account of the insurrection, arrived here last night and sailed to-day for Mexico.

Dr. Pedro Betancourt, who was active in the insurrection at Ybarra, tried to sail for Spain to-day, but was prevented by the authorities.

## SURROUNDED BY POLICE.

Officers Take Care of an Ex-Prison in Savannah, Ga.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 28.—Fifty police surrounded Odd Fellows' hall during ex-Priest Slattery's lecture to-night. Several hundred people gathered in the streets. There was no disturbance, however. Seven hundred people listened to the lecture, which was a discussion of theology of the Roman Catholic church and an alleged expose of the secrets of the confessional. The lecturer dwelt largely in ridicule and satire. The crowd in the hall was quiet and orderly.

After the lecture the speaker was escorted to his hotel by the police. There was no trouble. A man who shouted an offensive epithet at the ex-priest as he passed was arrested for disorderly conduct. Eleven arrests have been made so far for participating in Monday night's disturbance.

## SPEED OF ELECTRIC CARS.

Important Regulations Recommended by Committee on Ordinances.

The committee on ordinances held a lengthy executive session last evening and decided to recommend several ordinances relating to the speed and equipment of electric cars. After considering the subject for over three hours the committee decided to recommend ordinances relating to speed substantially as follows:

The speed limit shall be as follows: From the city hall as a radius to any point half a mile distant, at the rate of eight miles an hour; from the half mile to a mile, the speed shall not exceed ten miles an hour. After getting beyond the mile limit the speed shall not exceed twelve miles an hour. When cars run over cross roads the speed shall not exceed six miles an hour, and no car shall pass another car standing on a parallel track. Another provision is that no passengers shall be allowed to ride on the front platform of any car.

The committee also decided that when the members of the committee should agree upon a proper fender to be used the several railroad companies shall be required to place the fender on each and every car, but the companies shall be allowed three months after the adoption of the fender in which to place them on the cars.

For any violation of these ordinances by the motorman the committee recommended that he shall be subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$25, and for any violation on the part of the railroad company, the company shall pay a fine of from \$50 to \$100.

The committee also decided to recommend an ordinance exempting all burial ground associations from assessments,

## THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

ANOTHER ANIMATED AND SPICY HEARING.

Many New Haveners Present Under the Gilded Dome—Testimony from Ex-Mayor Peck, Commissioner States and Ex-Mayor Sargent—New Haven Jail Enlargement Further Considered—Other Matters of Interest.

Hartford, Feb. 28.—The hearing on the bills amending the charter of the city of New Haven, adjourned over from last Tuesday, went on before the committee on cities and boroughs this afternoon. The bills were heard as a whole in the same manner as last Tuesday.

The large committee room was crowded. Among those present from New Haven were the following:

Mayor Hendrick, ex-Mayors Peck and Sargent, Professor Henry C. White, Professor George D. Watrous, William S. Pardee, Professor Smith, Eli Whitney, Jr., Rev. Dr. Smyth, James T. Moran, Major T. Attwater Barnes, Senator Johnson, Judge Hotchkiss, Edward Linsley, Colonel N. G. Osborn, F. H. Hart, Professor N. H. Brewster, Hon. James M. Townsend, Police Commissioner Doolittle, George M. Baldwin, W. J. Atwater, L. W. Beecher, Anthony Carroll, Alderman Well and E. P. Arvine.

The first witness was ex-Mayor Henry F. Peck, who made a general statement concerning the proposed bills.

H. E. Benton asked if there was anything vicious about the administration of the departments of police while he was mayor.

Mr. Peck explained that during his term affairs were very well conducted. He did not like the method of appointing commissioners, however.

Benton—in that all you object to? Peck—During my term I had very little to find fault with in the commissioners. There could be an improvement in the system, however.

Benton—There was no basis for criticism under your administration, you say?

Peck—I said so.

By Mr. Ailing—You spoke of political machines then?

Peck—The board of public works is going along smoother now than during my administration, when there was considerable wrangling over appointments by the board.

Benton—Would the appointment power with four commissioners and the dismissing power with one official work well?

Peck—I rather believe it would work well.

Mr. Ailing asked if Mr. Goodhart represented the selectmen, who had no power to come here to oppose the charter in view of the people's vote of yesterday.